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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/927,585	08/09/2001	Paul L. Hermonat	23355/55	5438
7590	10/20/2003		EXAMINER	
J.M. (Mark) Gilbreth GILBRETH & ASSOCIATES, P.C. P.O. Box 2428 Bellaire, TX 77402-2428			SALIMI, ALI REZA	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1648	DATE MAILED: 10/20/2003	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/927,585 Examiner A. R. SALMI	Applicant(s) Hermonat et al	
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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE Three MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Aug 11, 2003
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
- Disposition of Claims
- 4) Claim(s) 16-20 and 88-90 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) 89 and 90 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 16-20 and 88 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on Dec 14, 2001 is/are a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____ 6) Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This is a response to the amendment B, paper No.12, filed 08/11/2003. Claims 88-90 have been added. Claims 16-20, 88-90 are pending.

Election/Restriction

Applicant's election with traverse of Group III(claims 16-20 within the scope of SEQ ID NO: 1) in Paper No. 9 is acknowledged. However, since no argument was set forth by the applicant the election was treated as an Election **without** traverse. Claim 88 is rejoined to Group III. Claims 16-20, and 88 are considered only.

Newly submitted claims 89-90 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: they are directed to primers that are structurally different.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 89-90 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Applicants are reminded to cancel the claims to the non elected claims.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 16-20, and 88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 16 is vague and indefinite for recitation of “comprising”, this is an open language, and the intended metes and bounds other elements of SEQ ID NO: 1 is/are not defined. Amending the claim to “consisting of” type of language would obviate this rejection. Claim 16 is further confusing for recitation of “use of primer set”, however, only one sequence is present. Office understands that applicants were directed to elect one sequence. However, now that Office has rejoined SEQ ID NO: 2, the claim can be amended to complete the “set” by amending the claim to be directed to SEQ ID NO: 1, and 2. This affects dependent claims 17-20, 88.

Claim 88 is vague and indefinite for recitation of “comprises”, this is an open language, and the intended metes and bounds other elements of SEQ ID NO: 2 is/are not defined. Amending the claim to “consisting of” type of language would obviate this rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a **written description** of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to

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which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 16-20, and 88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In the instant disclosure, the applicants have only disclosed the sequences identified as SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2 which are directed to primers utilized in detecting human papillomavirus. No other sequences which "comprises, or comprising" SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2 were disclosed. The specification does not set forth the metes and bounds of that comprises or comprising SEQ ID NO: 1, or 2, and there is not enough information about it in literature either to guide the one of ordinary skill in the art to predict the undisclosed regions where the region may encompass. Therefore, a written description of the other claimed sequences that comprise SEQ ID NO: 1 and 2 should be disclosed to overcome this rejection. See also *University of California v. Eli Lilly and Co.*, 43 USPQ2d 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1997), which teaches that the disclosure of a process for obtaining cDNA from a particular organism and the description of the encoded protein fail to provide an adequate written description of the actual cDNA from that organism which would encode the protein from that organism, despite the disclosure of a cDNA encoding that protein from another organism. 35 USC 112 requires inter alia that a patent specification contain a written description of the invention and the manner and process of making and using it "in such full clear and concise terms as to enable one skilled in the art ... to make and use" the invention. Case law has made it clear that the requirements for a

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"written description" and an "enabling disclosure" are separate. For example, where a specification contains sufficient information to enable a skilled chemist to produce a particular compound because it gives detailed information on how to produce analogous compounds but it makes no reference to the compound in question, the "written description" requirement has not been met even though the description may be enabling.

See *University of California v. Eli Lilly*, 119 F.3d 1559, 43 USPQ 2d 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1997):

The name cDNA is not in itself a written description of that DNA; it conveys no distinguishing information concerning its identity. While the example provides a process for obtaining human insulin-encoding cDNA, there is no further information in the patent pertaining to that cDNA's relevant structural or physical characteristics; in other words, it thus does not describe human insulin cDNA Accordingly, the specification does not provide a written description of the invention

and at pg 1406:

a generic statement such as "vertebrate insulin cDNA" or "mammalian insulin cDNA," without more, is not an adequate written description of the genus because it does not distinguish the genus from others, except by function. It does not specifically define any of the genes that fall within its definition. It does not define any structural features commonly possessed by members of the genus that distinguish them from others. One skilled in the art therefore cannot, as one can do with a fully described genus, visualize or recognize the identity of the members of the genus. A definition by function, as we have previously indicted, does not suffice to define the genus because it is only an indication of what the genes does, not what it is.

See *Amgen Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.*, 18 USPQ 2d 1016 at page 1021:

A gene is a chemical compound, albeit a complex one, and ... conception of a chemical compound requires that the inventor be able to define it so as to distinguish it from other materials Conception does not occur unless one has a mental picture of the structure of the chemical or is able to define it by its method of preparation, its physical or chemical properties, or whatever characteristics sufficiently distinguish it. It is not sufficient to define it solely by its principal biological property, e.g., encoding human erythropoietin, because an alleged conception having no more specificity than that is simply a wish to know the identity of any material with that biological property.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 16-20, and 88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Okazawa Kazuhide et al (JP 5192200, 1993).

The set of primers that utilized in the claimed invention have already been reported in the art as is evident by the above cited reference. Okazawa Kazuhide et al (JP 5192200, 1993), taught method of determining human papillomavirus (HPV) infection utilizing primers including the same primers as defined by Applicants SEQ ID NO: 1, and 2 (see page 13, SEQ ID NO: 2, and page 15 SEQ ID NO: 27). Office has utilized its resources and has obtain an on the spot interpretation of the Abstract. Office will share a copy of the interpreted Abstract with the Applicants. Hence, the above cited reference taught the method of determining HPV via PCR utilizing SEQ ID NO: 1, and 2.

No claims are allowed.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to A. R. Salimi whose telephone number is (703) 305-7136. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:00 Am to 6:00 Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Housel, can be reached on (703) 308-4027. The Official fax number is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

A. R. Salimi

10/16/2003

AL R. SALIMI
PRIMARY EXAMINER